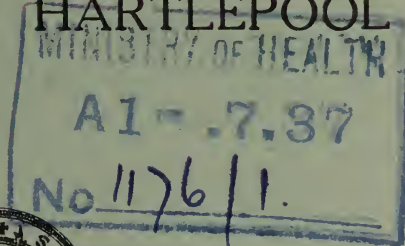


1. IIA. CENTRAL SECTION
2. DIV. IIA.

13

BOROUGH OF HARTLEPOOL



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Circumstances

OF THE BOROUGH

For the Year ended December 31st, 1936

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23/8.*



BOROUGH OF HARTLEPOOL



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Health and Sanitary Circumstances

OF THE BOROUGH

For the Year ended December 31st, 1936



G. B. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

BOROUGH OF HARTLEPOOL.

Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee, 1936-37.

Chairman - Councillor J. G. Arkley
Deputy Chairman - Councillor Chambers
His Worship the Mayor (Councillor J. B. Graham, J. P.)
Alderman J. Vasey, J.P.
Councillors T. F. Carter
G. Davison
F. Harrison
T. Hopper
T. Pailor
T. Wood

Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, 1936-37.

Chairman - Councillor J. G. Arkley
Deputy Chairman - Councillor Chambers
His Worship the Mayor (Councillor J. B. Graham, J.P.)
Alderman J. Vasey, J.P.
Councillors T. F. Carter
G. Davison
F. Harrison
T. Hopper
T. Pailor
T. Wood
Mrs. E. Emerson Mrs. Lightfoot

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BOROUGH BUILDINGS,

HARTLEPOOL.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Hartlepool for the year 1936.

The most important happening during the year was the extension of the Borough Boundary by 917 acres which were added on the 1st April, 1936. This new land is well suited for residential purposes, and should prove of great value to the Health of the town.

The statistics for the year show that there has been a decrease in the Death Rate which is 15.41, (16.3 in 1935) an increase in the Birth Rate which is 6.4 per 1,000 above that for England and Wales, and a decrease in the Infant Mortality Rate which is 60.4, as compared with 1935, when the rate was 86.8.

Infectious diseases, as represented by Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria showed a great reduction in numbers, there being an especially large decrease in the number of cases of Diphtheria during the year. New cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1936 show an increase of 3, but there was a decrease of 3 in the number of deaths from this disease.

Under the Slum Clearance programme, 222 houses have been dealt with during the year. The re-housing of the people from these houses is expected to be commenced and completed during 1937.

The Sanitary conditions of the town have been well maintained during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. B. MURRAY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and
Medical Officer Infant Welfare Centre :

GEORGE B. MURRAY, M.B. ChB., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector and Inspector under the
Food and Drugs Act :

GEO. W. TATE, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector (Temporary) :

T. B. HOOD, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

(appointed May 1st, 1936)

Veterinary Surgeon to the Corporation (part time) :

H. HICKS, M.R.C.V.S.

Public Analyst (part time) :

CYRIL J. H. STOCK, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

MISS M. K. BRENNAN

MISS F. MITCHELL

MISS M. A. FIELDS

Clerk : MISS D. HARBRON

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Area (Acres)	1841
Population (Census 1931)	20,545
,, (estimated mid-year 1936)	18,767
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1936)	4,690
Rateable Value	£66,633
Sum represented by a 1d. rate	£246

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the year.

	Males	Females	Total
1 Live Births—Legitimate	192	189	381
Illegitimate	8	8	16
Birth Rate—21·2			
2 Still Births	6	5	11
Rate per 1,000 total births—27·7			
3 Deaths	136	115	251
Crude Death Rate—13·4			
Adjusted ,, 15·41			
4 Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :			
from Sepsis	0		
,, other causes	1		
Rate per 1,000 total births—2·4			
Number of deaths of Infants under 1 year—24			
5 Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births—60·4			
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			23
6 Deaths from Measles (all ages)			2
,, ,, Whooping Cough			3
,, ,, Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)			1
,, ,, Influenza			—
,, ,, Diphtheria			4

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY in the Year 1936.

England and Wales, 122 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 143 Smaller Towns.

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (Under 2 yrs)	Total deaths under 1 year	
England and Wales ..	14.8	0.61	1.21	0.01	—	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.14	0.52	5.9	5.9	
122 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	14.9	0.67	12.3	0.01	—	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.45	8.2	6.3	
143 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931).	15.0	0.64	11.5	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.39	3.4	5.5	
London ..	13.6	0.53	12.5	0.01	—	0.14	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.52	14.4	6.6	
Hartlepool ..	21.2	0.58	15.4	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.16	0.20	0.00	0.25	2.4	60.4	

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows:			Puerperal Sepsis			Others		Total
{ per 1,000 Live Births ..			1.4			2.41		3.81
			,, ,, Total Births ..			1.34		3.65
			,, ,, Live Births ..			0.00		2.5
			,, ,, Total Births ..			0.00		2.4
,, ,, ,, Hartlepool								

POPULATION.

The population, as estimated by the Registrar General at mid-year 1936, is given as 18,767 which is 163 less than the estimated population for 1935 and 1778 less than the census population of 1931. The following table shews the population of the Borough since 1922 :—

	Census	Registrar General's Estimate
1922 ...	—	21,470
1923 ...	—	21,570
1924 ...	—	21,810
1925 ...	—	21,940
1926 ...	—	21,640
1927 ...	—	21,520
1928 ...	—	20,920
1929 ...	—	20,690
1930 ...	—	20,690
1931 ...	20,545	20,350
1932 ...	—	20,150
1933 ...	—	19,790
1934 ...	—	19,410
1935 ...	—	18,930
1936 ...	—	(a) 18,767 (b) 18,725

(a) Being the mid-year estimate of population for the area as now constituted, and (b) being a modified estimate specially designed for use with the composite records of births, deaths and notifiable diseases of the year 1936.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of VITAL STATISTICS, 1925-1936.

	Estimated Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality
1925	21,940	25.9	15.0	116.7
1926	21,640	24.6	13.6	104.8
1927	21,520	22.6	15.9	121.7
1928	21,920	24.9	13.5	90.2
1929	20,690	23.6	15.8	128.5
1930	20,690	26.1	13.3	87.0
1931	20,380	22.2	16.4	110.1
1932	20,150	22.8	13.0	113.6
1933	19,790	20.8	15.0	93.6
1934	19,410	18.9	14.9	57.2
1935	18,930	18.8	16.3	86.8
1936	18,767	21.2	15.41	60.4

BIRTHS.

During the year the number of live births registered was 397, comprising 200 males and 197 females, and of this number 8 males and 8 females were illegitimate. The Birth Rate shows an increase, the figure being 21.2 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population as compared with a rate of 13.8 in 1935. The rate for England and Wales in 1936 was 14.8, so that the figure for Hartlepool is still considerably higher than that for the country as a whole.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths of residents belonging to the Borough, after making allowance for inward and outward transfers was 251, comprising 136 males and 115 females which gives a crude death rate of 13.4 and an adjusted death rate of 15.41.

The Registrar General has supplied to each district an adjusting factor based on the 1931 census returns and for Hartlepool the factor is 1.15 which increases the crude death rate from 13.4 to 15.41.

The actual number of deaths occurring in 1936 was 18 less than in 1935 and the crude death rate was .8 per thousand population less than in 1935.

The chief causes of death during the year were Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels 74, Senility 24, Cancer 23, Pneumonia 23, and all forms of Tuberculosis 17.

It will be noticed that during 1936 there was a considerable decrease in the number of deaths from Cancer as in 1935 the number of death was 42.

The number of deaths occurring in children under 1 year of age was 24, as compared with 31 in 1935. This is thus a decrease as compared with the previous year.

Causes of Death during the year 1936.

Causes of Death	Males	Females
All Causes	136	115
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—
Measles	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	3
Diphtheria	3	1
Influenza	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	8	8
Other Tuberculous Disease ..	1	—
Syphilis	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	1	—
Cancer, malignant disease ..	14	9
Diabetes	1	5
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	12	1
Heart Disease	30	38
Aneurysm	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	4	2
Bronchitis	3	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	15	8
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—
Peptic Ulcer	1	—
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	—	1
Appendicitis	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	1
Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	2	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	2
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	—	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	3	8
Senility	14	10
Suicide	1	—
Other Violence	4	1
Other Defined Diseases	14	7
Causes ill-defined or unknown...	—	—

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

1 PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

At the beginning of this Report a list is given showing all the officers connected with the Health Services in the Borough.

2 SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE AREA.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES Bacteriological examinations in connection with infectious disease, are carried out at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by arrangement with the Durham County Hospital.

Water and other food stuffs are sent to the County Analyst, Darlington, for analysis.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For Infectious Cases.—Infectious Cases are removed to hospital by motor ambulance belonging to the Sedgefield Rural District Council, to whose hospital such cases from the Borough are admitted, and by motor ambulance belonging to West Hartlepool, to West Hartlepool Isolation Hospital.

For General Cases.—Patients or their friends make their own arrangements for removal to hospital.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

i. General—This is carried out by the Local District Nursing Association for the Borough.

ii. Infectious Diseases—Cases of Infectious Diseases remaining at home are visited to see whether proper treatment and isolation is being carried out. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are similarly visited.

iii. Tuberculosis—The Health Visitors visit all cases of tuberculosis in the Borough under the County Council Scheme and, as the Medical Officer is also Tuberculosis Medical Officer for the district, the closest co-operation exists.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Situation	Nature of Accommodation	By whom provided	Remarks
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Frederic St. Clinic	3 rooms	Local Authority	1 session weekly
Ante Natal Clinic Frederic St. Clinic	3 „	„	1 session weekly
Frederic St. School Clinic	3 „	„	5 minor ailment Clinics weekly
Old Clinic, Baltic St. School	2 „	„	1 Ophthalmic Clinic weekly 4 Dental Clinics weekly
Tuberculosis Dispensary, Mill House West Hartlepool	3 „	Durham County Council	1 session weekly (Tuesdays, 9-30 to 1 p.m.)
Venereal Diseases Clinic, Mill House West Hartlepool	3 „	„	3 sessions weekly
Ear, Nose & Throat Clinic, Frederic Street	3 „	Local Authority	1 session monthly

(e) HOSPITALS.

(i) General. The Hartlepool Hospital, a voluntary general hospital, is situated in the Borough and admits cases from Hartlepool, West Hartlepool and the surrounding County area. This hospital contains 96 beds and has surgical wards, a children's ward and private wards. There is an electrical department equipped with X-ray apparatus, ultra-violet lamp and equipment for electrical treatment. Under an agreement between the Hospital and the Education Authority, children requiring operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids are admitted to the Hospital. Children requiring Orthopædic and Ultra-Violet Light treatment are also provided for under the scheme.

(ii) Infectious Disease. There is now no infectious diseases hospital in the area. Cases are admitted to Sedgfield Isolation Hospital under agreement with the Sedgfield Rural District Council, and to West Hartlepool Isolation Hospital.

3. MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Maternity cases are admitted to Grantully Maternity Home which is under the control of the County Borough of West Hartlepool. Assistance is given towards the maintenance of cases by the Local Authority.

Cases requiring hospital treatment are also admitted through the Public Assistance Committee to Howbeck Hospital which is controlled by the West Hartlepool Council.

Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever cases are admitted to Howbeck Hospital.

ANTE NATAL CLINIC. An Ante Natal Clinic was commenced in April of this year, and is held once weekly, at the Frederic Street Clinic.

Mothers can obtain advice and are examined regarding their pregnancy. A Post Natal examination is also carried out, but it has been found difficult so far to persuade mothers to return to the Clinic after their confinement.

86 women attended during the year for Ante Natal examination and 67 for Post Natal examination. It is certain that when the new Midwives Act comes into force in the Borough, there will be a considerable increase in the number of mothers who will attend the Clinic.

Arrangements exist with the Local Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. All maternal deaths are investigated by your Medical Officer.

Two Midwives, both holding the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, practise midwifery in the Borough and both are subsidised by the Local Authority.

Three Health Visitors are employed by the Council and divide their time between the Child Welfare, School Medical and Tuberculosis Work. As the Local Authority discharges the functions under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, the Health Visitors act as Infant Protection Visitors. Figures with regard to the work of Health Visiting will be found under the section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

ORTHOPOEDIC TREATMENT.—All orthopaedic cases are referred by arrangement to the Hartlepool Hospital.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.—The Borough is supplied with water by the Hartlepool Gas and Water Company, and the supply, although hard, is abundant and of good quality.

The following is the report of the Public Analyst on a sample of the water sent for analysis :—

COUNTY ANALYST'S OFFICE,

DARLINGTON,

23rd December, 1936.

I hereby certify that I have analysed the undermentioned sample of water marked :—

“Town Supply, No. 1.”

which I received from Mr. G. W. Tate, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Hartlepool, on the 4th day of December, 1936, and that I find as follows :

					<u>Parts per 100,000</u>
Chlorine as Chlorides	...	...	...	...	12'0000
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	'1317
Ammonia	...	...	...	...	'0007
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	'0012
Oxygen Absorption	...	...	...	...	'0825
Injurious Metals	...	...	...	...	None
Total Solid Matter dried @ 100° C	...	...	...	...	95'0000
Temporary Hardness—15.80 degrees.					
Permanent Hardness—38.40 degrees.					
Colour of sample on Hazen Scale	...	...	...	...	6
Appearance of sample in 2-foot tube	...	...	...	not quite bright	
Odour when heated to 50° C	...	...	...	...	none

Microscopical Examination.

Minute deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, some fungus growths, a few micro-organisms, and one or two fibres of jute.

Observations.

The sample affords no evidence of pollution by sewage or other foul drainage. Although the microscopical examination indicates the presence of some matters of surface origin, these are probably due to atmospheric dust, and have no bearing upon the quality of the water from the hygienic standpoint. In my opinion, the sample is of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

(Signed) C. J. H. STOCK,

Borough Analyst.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. There have been no extensions to the sewers in the Borough during the year. The sewers at present is discharged into the sea through outfall sewers extending to low water mark. It is necessary to flush periodically the sewage in the lower lying parts of the Borough since these have not sufficient face to be self-cleansing, and consequently, at certain points, considerable accumulation of sewage occurs which renders flushing of the sewer necessary.

RIVERS AND STREAMS. There is no contamination of water courses in the Borough.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. With the exception of four outlying houses, the whole of the Borough has a water carriage system.

PUBLIC CLEANSING. The collection and disposal of refuse is under the control of the Borough Surveyor. All the houses have covered bins and there has been an addition to the number of covered vehicles for collecting refuse. The ultimate disposal of the refuse is by tipping.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA. *See under Sanitary Inspector's Report.*

SHOPS. No special action was taken under the Shops' Act, 1934, during 1936.

SCHOOLS. The sanitary condition and water supply of the Schools is on the whole satisfactory.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS. One public open-air sea water swimming pool. Satisfactory condition of the water.

HOUSING.

Under the Housing Acts 1930, etc. 9 areas including 222 houses containing 1293 persons were dealt with during the year. Two Ministry of Health inquiries were held in regard to 8 of these areas.

All these 1293 people are expected to be re-housed in new houses at West View, Hartlepool during 1937.

The appointed day under the 1935 Housing Act is 1st July, 1937, in this Borough.

Number of cases of overcrowding in the Borough as shown by survey	597
Number of cases of overcrowding in Corporation Houses	30

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1316
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	1979
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925)	228
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	475

- | | | |
|---|--------|------|
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... .. | *228 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | ... .. | 581 |

*Scheduled under the Housing Act, 1930.

2. *Remedy of defects during the year without Service of formal Notice :—*
- | | | |
|---|--------|-----|
| Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or the officers | | 539 |
|---|--------|-----|

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | | |
|--|--------|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ... .. | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | | |
| (a) By owners | ... .. | 0 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | ... .. | 0 |

B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :

- | | | |
|--|--------|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... .. | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | | |
| (a) By owners | ... .. | 3 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | ... .. |  |

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

- | | | |
|---|--------|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... .. | 5 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... .. | 2 |

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

- | | | |
|---|--------|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... .. | 0 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... .. | 0 |

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

There are now five farms in the area and these were visited regularly, and inspections of the dairy cattle were made by the Council's Veterinary Inspector and by the County Veterinary Officer. None of these farms are at present producing "Accredited" Milk, but it is hoped that as a result of the efforts of the Sanitary Inspector, that if not all, at least the majority will be on the Accredited list of producers during the next twelve months. Most of the milk consumed in the Borough comes from outside, particularly from the surrounding county area. The regular submission of samples of milk for quality has been undertaken and the results are set out below and also the result of any action taken. Samples of milk were also sent for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. 13 such samples submitted were returned as negative. Special attention was also paid to the milk supplied to schools and the milk was considered as satisfactory and safe. The following observations are taken from the County Veterinary Officer's Report.

Since my last report, the boundaries of this district have been extended, and five farms which were originally in the Hartlepool Rural District are now in the Borough. The general sanitary conditions are on the whole fairly good; minor defects were noted on one or two premises, and these are being taken up by Mr. Tate, the Sanitary Inspector, who accompanied me on all my inspections.

One animal was notified to the Local Authority as coming within the scope of the Tuberculosis Order, 1935, and was subsequently dealt with by them under the Order.

The general condition of the cows, and the standard of cleanliness were satisfactory, and an effective supervision over the milk producers is being maintained by the Sanitary Inspector.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Regular inspection of the 10 slaughterhouses was made, and there was also inspection of all the animals slaughtered. The number of carcasses examined and the amount of meat condemned and destroyed will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector. It was not found necessary to take any action, as all the meat condemned was surrendered voluntarily.

Below will be found a list of the other foodstuffs which were examined during the year and in no case was any adulteration found.

(c) ADULTERATION.

The summary of examination of foodstuffs, including milk, made during the year, will be found in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Laboratories at which such examinations were carried out are at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and by Cyril J. H. Stock, Public Analyst.

NATURE OF THE WORK.

Bacteriological examinations of milk are performed at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Chemical and Bacteriological examinations of water and foods are performed by Cyril J. H. Stock, Public Analyst, 24, Victoria Road, Darlington.

(e) NUTRITION.

No special work has been done in connection with this subject.

(f) SHELL-FISH (Molluscan).

No Shell-fish beds are in this area.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table gives the number of notifications and removals to Hospital of cases of Infectious Disease, and also the number of deaths.

DISEASE.				Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	48	36	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	36	15	1
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	...	...	...	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	...	...	...	4	—	23
Erysipelas	...	...	...	4	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	1	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
Malaria	...	...	...	—	—	—

*All forms.

AGE GROUPS.

DISEASE.	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65 and over	Total
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	2	—	3	5	5	20	10	—	2	—	1	—	48
Scarlet Fever	4	—	—	3	4	15	8	—	2	—	—	—	36
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	4
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

There was a large decrease in the numbers of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases notified during the year, as compared with 1935. 1528 school children between 2 and 12 years, and 154 children between 2 and 5 years were immunised against Diphtheria. Alum Precipitated Toxoid was used for the immunisations and was given in two doses of .1 and .5 at a three weeks interval.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases were sent to Sedgefield Isolation Hospital and to West Hartlepool Isolation Hospital. All serious cases were removed to West Hartlepool Isolation Hospital as it is nearer to Hartlepool, and this obviates a long journey by ambulance.

84 cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria occurred during the year and of these 24 were from homes of unemployed fathers, 2 from homes of widows in poor circumstances, and the remainder from homes of employed fathers. (No. of unemployed on the register at the end of the year was 2027).

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 36 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year and 14 of these were admitted to Hospital, only those cases, where satisfactory isolation could be maintained, remaining at home. All the cases were mild, except for one. This case, a child of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years died.

DIPHTHERIA.

Although there were only 48 cases of Diphtheria notified during the year, 4 of these proved fatal. In previous reports, the importance of early administration of antitoxin in the treatment of Diphtheria has been stressed, and it must again be emphasised that there is no necessity to wait for the result of a swab before giving antitoxin. The earlier in the disease the patient receives antitoxin, the greater the chance of recovery. Diphtheria antitoxin is provided free of charge by the Authority and is always available. 36 cases were admitted to Hospital.

MEASLES.

2 deaths occurred from Measles as compared with none last year. Both were of children under 2 years of age.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 3 deaths from this disease, all were children under 3 years.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1935 for prevention of blindness.

TUBERCULOSIS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

By these Regulations the Local Authority can, on the report in writing of their Medical Officer of Health, by notice in writing, require any person suffering from Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract, and in an infectious state, who is employed in connection with a dairy or the handling of milk or vessels for containing milk, to discontinue his employment.

No action was required to be taken under these Regulations during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 62.

Section 62 of the above Act deals with the power of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to make an order, on the application of the Local Authority, for the removal to and detention in a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

No action was taken during the year under these regulations.

The following table shows the new cases and deaths for the Borough of Hartlepool during 1936.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				TOTAL DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years...	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—
5—15 „ ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15—25 „ ...	2	2	2	2	1	5	—	—
25—35 „ ...	3	2	2	1	2	2	—	—
35—45 „ ...	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
55—65 „ ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	9	6	5	9	8	8	1	—

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Total new cases	29	26	33	36	36	30	35
Total deaths	17	20	36	30	33	24	20

Twenty-nine new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, which is an increase of 3 as compared with 1935. The total deaths were 17 which is a decrease of three over the number for 1935, the decrease being in the Pulmonary deaths.

Provision for the treatment of cases is made by the Durham County Council and 13 cases received institutional treatment. As in past years, necessitous cases received help in the provision of clothing and extra nourishment through the Tuberculosis Care Committee. Twelve persons received assistance in this way during the year.

Maternal Mortality.

In past years, the Borough has been fortunate in that the Maternal Mortality Rate has been consistently low. The following is the rate calculated per thousand births since 1931 :—

1931	...	4.1
1932	...	0.0
1933	...	2.3
1934	...	—
1935	...	8.4
1936	...	2.4

In 1936 there were no deaths from puerperal sepsis and 1 death from other puerperal causes.

Statistical Returns.

Number of Legitimate Births	...	...	...	381
„ „ Illegitimate „	...	...	...	16
„ „ Still „	...	...	...	11
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	212

Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year :—

Legitimate	...	...	...	22
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2
Total				24

Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate	...	...	...	55·4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	5·0

Maternal Mortality :—

(a) From Sepsis	...	...	—
(b) From other causes	...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	2·4

The following table gives the infantile mortality rate for Hartlepool and England and Wales respectively since 1925.

Infantile Mortality Rates.

Years	Hartlepool	England and Wales
1925	116·7	75
1926	104·8	70
1927	121·7	69
1928	90·2	65
1929	128·5	74
1930	87·0	60
1931	110·1	66
1932	113·6	65
1933	93·6	64
1934	67·2	59
1935	86·8	57
1936	60·4	59

Child Welfare Centre.

The work of the Child Welfare Centre has progressed most satisfactorily during the year, the total number of attendances being 4348. This figure is slightly less than last year but the average number of children attending per session was 90.

As was reported previously, the present accommodation is restricted, but this will be remedied in the near future, as a reconstructed and enlarged School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre has been approved by the Ministry of Health, and preliminary work in this connection is proceeding at the present time.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD. No alteration in the method of distribution of dried milk has been made during the year.

The work of the Ladies' Care Committee in the provision of milk and eggs to expectant and nursing mothers has again been most appreciated, and it is hoped that the extension of their activities towards assisting, in any way, the mothers in the care of their children, will have a full measure of support.

The following tables shew the amount of work done in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare Work during the year.

Total Attendances made during the year	4348
1. By children under 1 year of age	2514
2. By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	1834
Average number of children attending per session	90
Total number of children who made first attendances	240
1. Children under 1 year of age	175
2. Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	332

Defects Found in Infants Attending Clinic.

Diseases	Number under 1 year	Number over 1 year
Conjunctivitis	5	—
Malnutrition	22	9
Adenoids and Tonsils	—	7
Otorrhœa	2	2
Rickets	4	3
Hernia	5	1
Diarrhœa	12	5
Impetigo	5	1
Eczema	2	3
Phimosis	8	—
Scabies	—	—
Constipation	24	1
Bronchitis	6	8
Ringworm	—	—
Errors of Feeding, &c.	61	5
Other Defects	23	16

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 month and under 3 mths	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations and Premature Birth	8	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Death	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Other Causes	1	1	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	5
Totals	9	2	...	2	13	1	4	4	2	24

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE WARDS.

DISEASE	South	St. Hilda	Station	Throston	Hart	Middleton	Other	Total
Whooping Cough	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	1	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria
Bronchitis	1	1	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	5
Other Tubercular Diseases
Other Respiratory Diseases
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1	...	1
Congenital Malformation and Premature Birth	...	2	1	6	...	...	...	9
Syphilis
Cerebro-Spinal Fever
Other Violent Deaths
All Other Causes	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	5
Totals	...	6	5	11	1	1	...	24



Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :—

(a) To expectant mothers	First Visits	68
	Total Visits	81
(b) To children under 1 year	First Visits	403
	Total Visits	1398
(c) To children between 1 and 5 years	Total Visits	2261

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
BOROUGH BUILDINGS,
HARTLEPOOL.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Sanitary Inspector during the year. The work of the Department was much increased by the Slum Clearance programme, and as a consequence close and constant supervision was required.

As in previous years, the practice of securing the abatement of Nuisances without the service of Notices was productive of good results. The avoidance of unnecessary delay in the abatement of the Nuisance, together with, in many cases, the saving of expense, is to the benefit of both Owner and Tenant, and as a consequence, there is less difficulty in securing compliance with Notices to abate Nuisances in other cases.

It was found necessary in one case to institute Legal Proceedings to secure the Cleansing of Dirty Premises. The tenant ignored the Statutory Notice and all letters thereon, and also the Summons to attend at the Police Court. The Justices found the Nuisance to exist, imposed a penalty of 10/- and made an order for its abatement. This not proving sufficient, a further Summons was issued, and a daily penalty until the abatement of the Nuisance was sought. The Defendant, who did appear on this occasion, was ordered to abate the Nuisance forthwith, or meet a daily penalty from the date of the Justices' Order. The Nuisance was abated within 24 hours.

During the year 265 Nuisances were abated without the service of Notices, and Statutory Notices were required in only 3 cases to secure compliance.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Total number of Inspections made	...	...	5975
Informal notices served	...	...	228
Statutory notices served	...	...	12
Nuisances abated without Notice	...	...	265

Factories and Workshops.

A number of inspections were made of Factories and Workshops, and where necessary, informal action only was required to remedy the defects found. The following tables summarize the work.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

PREMISES (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	258	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	134	—	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	23	—	—
Total ..	415	—	—

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions (5)	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)		
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—					
Want of Cleanliness	9	9	..	..
Want of Ventilation	1	1	..	..
Overcrowding .. ..	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	4	4	..	..
Other Nuisances	9	9	..	..
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient .. ..	..	..	..	..
{ Unsuitable or defective..	3	3	..	..
{ Not separate for sexes ..	..	..	..	..
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:					
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedules to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Power) Order, 1921).	..	..	..	..
Total ..	26	26	..	..

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS.

The following table shows the nature and number of nuisances and defects dealt with :—

	No of Inspect- ions made	NOTICES SERVED		NUISANCES ABATED AFTER NOTICE BY		Nuisances abated without service of Notice
		Informal by Sanitary Inspector	Statutory by Local Authority	Sanitary Inspector	Local Authority	
Dwelling houses & Schools						
Foul Conditions ...	55	1	1	—	1	15
Structural Defects ...	3795	137	2	134	2	103
Overcrowding ...	19	—	—	—	—	1
Common Lodging Houses	64	3	—	3	—	3
Dairies and Milkshops ...	82	—	—	—	—	—
Cowsheds ...	31	—	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses ...	37	2	—	2	—	—
Slaughterhouses ...	914	—	—	—	—	12
Ashpits and Privies ...	18	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	52	4	—	4	—	27
Waterclosets ...	151	28	2	26	2	31
Defective Yard Paving ...	32	8	—	8	—	2
House Drainage ...		—	—	—	—	—
Defective Traps ...	161	4	2	2	2	5
No disconnection ...		2	—	2	—	—
Other faults ...		12	5	12	5	43
Water Supply and Fittings	40	14	—	14	—	9
Pigsties ...	14	1	—	1	—	—
Animals improperly kept	1	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades ...	433	3	—	3	—	10
Other Nuisances ...	76	8	—	8	—	4
TOTALS ...	5975	227	12	219	12	265

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Meat.

The inspection of all animals slaughtered for food in the various slaughterhouses was carried out, though at times under difficulty. From the middle of December to the end of the year there is usually great activity, and when it is noted that in that month 301 pigs were killed, it can be appreciated the amount of time spent in inspection is considerable. The amount of Meat found to be unfit was not large, having regard to the amount dealt with.

A total of 1495 carcasses were examined. Tabulated they are as follows:

Bovines	356	Calves	40	Pigs	1099
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The number of Sheep was not kept, as notification of slaughter is not compulsory under the Meat Regulations.

Fish.

Regular visits are paid to the Fish Quay where Fresh Fish is landed by the Fleet and Overland British and Imported Foreign Fish is also handled. The deep water vessels are well provided with facilities for preserving the Fish caught, and as the inshore vessels land their catches daily, the standard of the Fresh Fish is maintained at a satisfactory level.

Food Condemned.

The following Food was condemned, surrendered and destroyed.

Beef (including 3 Cow carcasses)	17 cwts. 3 qrs.
Pigs 3.	2 cwts. 3 qrs.
Fillets and Haddocks	6 cwts. 2 qrs.
Prawns	2 cwts. 0 qrs.
Organs of Cattle, Sheep and Pigs, totalling	168.

Milk.

There are 5 Dairy Farms in the Borough, none of which, at present, produce Graded Milk. Regular inspections of the Herds are carried out by both the Borough Veterinary Officer and the County Council's Veterinary Officer.

4 Cows were taken under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, found to be suffering from Generalized Tuberculosis, and condemned as Unfit for Food. The entire Milk supply to the Borough was sampled and 13 samples were submitted for Bacteriological examination to

the Public Health Laboratory at Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. All were returned as Negative.

There is close co-operation between the Producers and your Officers, and as a consequence, no difficulty is experienced in effecting any improvement found to be necessary.

Four animals taken under the Tuberculosis Order 1924, were found to be suffering from Generalized Tuberculosis, and were condemned as Unfit for Food. 13 Samples of Milk, covering the entire supply to the Borough were taken out and submitted for Bacteriological Examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. These were all returned as Negative.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923 the following licences were issued.

Dealers licence for Certified Milk	...	1
Supplementary licence for Certified Milk	...	2
Dealers licence for Grade A. (T.T.) Milk	...	1
Supplementary licence for Grade A. (T.T.) Milk	...	1
Supplementary licence for Pasturised Milk	...	3

Ice Cream.

Neither The Hartlepool Corporation Act, 1925 nor the Public Health Acts contain provisions requiring the Registration of Ice Cream Manufactories, but nevertheless the premises are visited to ensure that a reasonable standard is maintained. A general enactment prohibiting the manufacture of Ice Cream in or about a dwelling house with compulsory registration and licensing is long overdue.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

It has not been found necessary to take any action for contravention of the Act during the year. Information has been disseminated and premises visited as required.

Food and Drugs.

The table of samples submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis will be found on the next page.

74 samples were submitted, and 12 were found to be not genuine, giving a percentage of adulteration for the year of 16.2%.

All of these samples were of Milk, the fat deficiencies ranging from 1.6% to 16.7%. "Appeal to the Cow" samples number two, and these also proved to be deficient in fats. Three samples were deficient in none fatty solids, two of which showed added water to the extent of 5% and 6%. A sample taken on delivery proved the fault to lie at the dairy, and an inspection of the cooling plant revealed the cooler to be leaking. Future use of this cooler was prohibited, and the Vendor cautioned.

Visits to places of production in the Borough and also in the Country Area when the Milk has been found to be deficient have usually proved to be productive of good results.

Articles Analysed	No. Submitted	No. found genuine	No. found not genuine
Formal			
New Milk	7	1	6
Informal			
New Milk	24	18	6
Fresh Cream	3	3	—
Tinned Cream	2	2	—
Margarine	5	5	—
Sausage	4	4	—
Peas	5	5	—
Cocoa	2	2	—
Custard Powder	2	2	—
Suet	2	2	—
Baking Powder	2	2	—
Condensed Milk, Lemon Cream, Steak and Kidney Pudding, Brawn, Pearl Barley, White Pepper, Borax and Honey, Bi-carbonate of Soda, Ground Ginger, Packet Soups, Glycerine, Black Pudding, Tea, Jam, Cream of Tartar, Castor Oil and Syrup of Rhubarb, 1 each	16	16	—
Totals ...	74	52	12

The following Samples were reported as not genuine, or adulterated, and the action taken thereon is shown.

No.				Action Taken
5	New Milk	Informal, Fat Deficiency	1·6%	Visit to Farm
19	"	" " "	8·4%	Formal Sample taken 30
23	"	" " "	15%	" 29
29	"	Fomal " "	8·4%	See Nos. 31-32
30	"	" " "	16·7%	
31	"	Appeal to Cow	1·6%	
32	"	" " "	6·1%	
43	"	Informal, N.F.S.	4·2%	Further Sample
55	"	" Fat	10%	Further Sample at Farm 64
57	"	" N.F.S.	" added water 6%	See No. 65
64	"	Formal Fat	" 1·6%	At Farm
65	"	" N.F.S.	" added water 5%	Cooler defect

Shops Act, 1934.

Nothing which calls for special comment was found on the operation of this Act. Provision for Heating, Ventilation and Sanitary Accommodation where lacking was provided or improved to meet the requirements of the Act and the circumstances of the case.

Common Lodging Houses.

The four houses registered with the local authority were regularly inspected and found generally to be in a satisfactory condition. They contain provision for 128 men in 12 rooms and 57 cubicles. No provision is made for Females.

Offensive Trades.

Premises at which Offensive Trades are carried on have been regularly inspected. As I have previously stated, a genuine attempt is made by all concerned to conform to requirements, but on occasion, owing to a combination of both geographical and meteorological conditions, some difficulty was experienced.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The Executive Authority under this Act is the County Council and no special action is to be recorded by way of Rat weeks, etc. The usual procedure is that on receipt of complaints, inspection is made to find out the cause of infestation. If found to be due to structural defects, action is taken under the appropriate sections of the Public Health Acts. While perhaps not ideal, this method of procedure is often productive of good results.

Disinfection.

86 houses were disinfected after infectious disease, and also for vermin.

9 lots of bedding were destroyed on request.

The entire stock of library books in the Public Library and in the various School Libraries were disinfected on your instructions.

Places of Public Entertainment.

No cause for complaint was found or reported in the premises licensed by the Borough Justices.

Housing.

The work involved through the operation of the Housing Acts has occupied a great amount of time. The preparation of

Schemes for Slum Clearance Areas, together with the inspection of those areas, and the preparation of reports therefor, has, as a consequence, acted against that attention to the general sanitary inspection of the Borough which is at all times desirable, and when it is noted that in all, three enquires were held concerning nine areas, and in addition the preparation of the case in a further eleven areas was well advanced by the end of the year, it will be agreed that having regard to all the circumstances, the results are generally satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,

Yours obediently,

GEO. W. TATE, M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector,
Inspector of Food and Drugs,
Meat Inspector.

